

MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

Monida Unit

The Monida Unit is the northern unit of the Beaver Creek Zone. This unit is in the Centennial Mountains and borders the Montana State line along the Continental Divide. This unit is 27,520 acres in size and is mostly in private ownership. There are 19,840 acres in private land and 7,680 acres in State and Federal ownership. The estimated summer population for Monida is only about 40 people at the peak. The vegetation is mostly sagebrush/grassland except for the east side near Humphrey, where it is Douglas fir, some scattered lodgepole pine and whitebark pine. The whitepine blister rust is damaging and killing many of the whitebark pine. Ranching is the main activity in this unit. Since 1980 there have been 6 fires in the Monida Unit with 3 lightning and 3 man caused. Two of the man caused fires were railroad fires. The railroad and Interstate 15 divide this unit in half. The Fire Risk Rating for this unit is 25, a low risk.

Mitigation Plan:

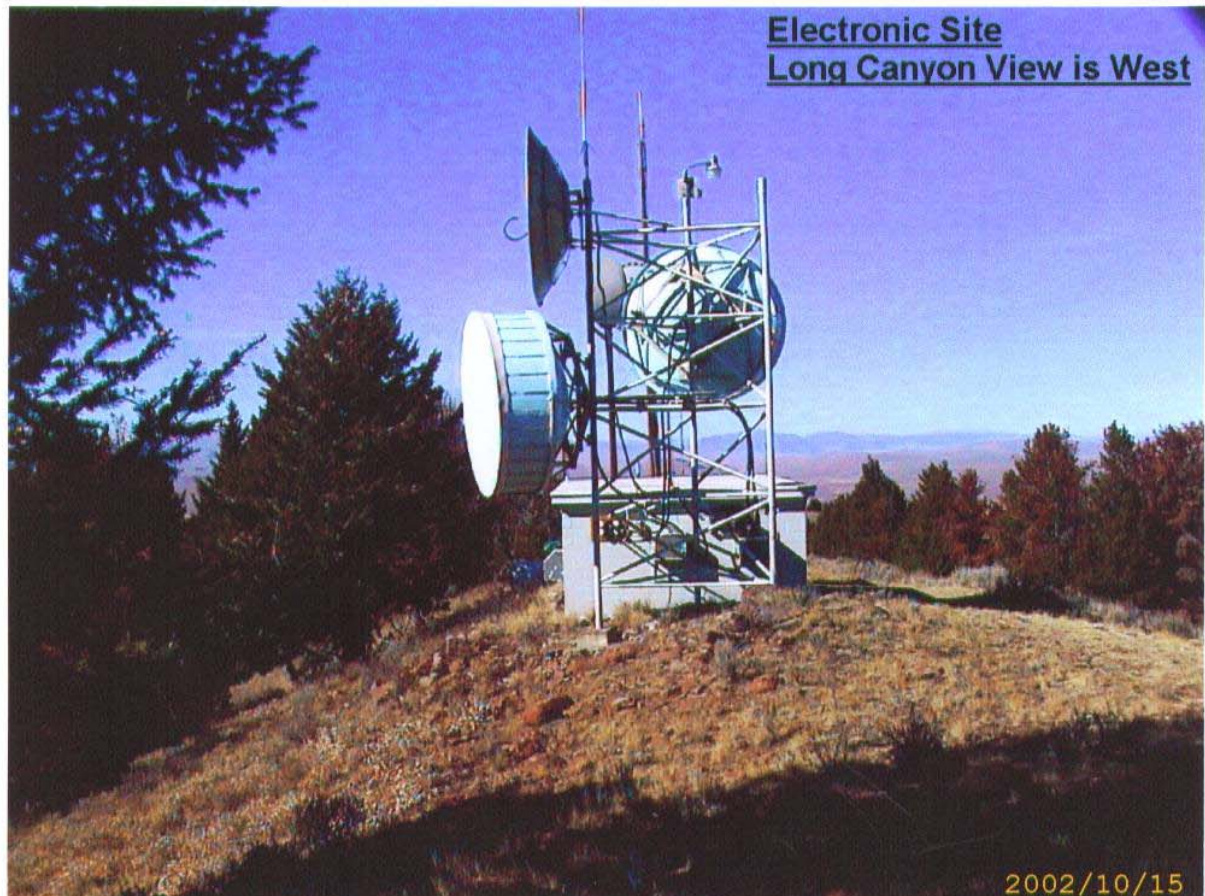
1. Implement a fire prevention and education program that contacts businesses, residents and rural homeowners. This program would provide for fire risk evaluation of residences or businesses and provide a way to protect property for wildland fire. There is material now available for property owners to review and develop a safe zone around residences and other valued property. There are also other programs available for youth groups to visit areas and help them evaluate their property and provide suggestions on how to create safe zones around their homes and other structures. Materials are currently available from the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. These materials could be provided in the summer of 2003. The youth fire risk evaluation program would be grant sponsored and could be requested for 2004.
2. Develop a county map of roads with names, numbers and signs so homes or businesses could be located for all emergencies including fires. Signs would be placed on the ground to guide emergency vehicles. A professional map service would be obtained to develop the map. After the map was developed, signs would be made and the signs would be installed on the ground. Contract for the map would be issued in 2003. The sign construction and ground installation would be done in 2004.
3. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department needs more volunteers to make the Department most effective. Giving proper training and compensation for training and for fire suppression may help encourage volunteers. The Spanish population has continued to grow in Dubois and many families own homes. Encouragement to all who live in the City to support the volunteers should be considered. This could begin immediately in 2003.
4. Future County development is done in a manner that protects homes from the threat of wildland fire. County Planning and Zoning should consider adopting the 30-foot set back clause for new homes being built and the wildland fire code for new construction. This would begin in 2003.

5. Burning permits have been available in Clark County for many years. The Dubois Ranger District has been issuing the permits for the State of Idaho. With the Sheriff's Office being designated as the Information Center, it would be the Sheriff's Office that would issue burning permits from May 10 through October 20. The Sheriff's Office would then notify the suppression forces stationed in Clark County of the burning permit issuance and its location. This would also include notifying the East Idaho Fire Dispatch located in Idaho Falls. This process would begin with the burning season on May 10, 2003. A handout would be made up by the County to pass out to all the homeowners and landowners in the County to remind them to obtain a burning permit. This handout will be prepared by the Wildland Fire Committee and reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners and sent out in May 2003.
6. Develop a County Evacuation Plan. Clark County Emergency Services will work with all involved agencies to develop an Evacuation Plan. This will begin in 2003.
7. Providing the appropriate fire service resources to maintain an effective emergency response system to wildland fires will depend on the Federal Agencies and their fire budget for the coming year. Both Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service provide initial attack units at Dubois, with helicopter and additional forces nearby with present funding. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department is often the first to arrive on a wildland fire and need a brush truck similar to the engines the Forest Service uses. This type of fire engine would be much more efficient than rolling the larger fire trucks to wildland fires. Forest Service has one of these engines available for this coming season and would make it available to Clark County. Grants are available to transfer this type of brush truck and should be done the spring of 2003.
8. Explore the potential of making dead timber available as firewood for the general public in Federal fuel reduction programs. As a fuel reduction measure, support the Caribou-Targhee N.F. in making dead timber along forest roads available for firewood. This should begin in 2003 on the Dubois Ranger District.
9. Encourage hazard fuel treatment on Federal, State, and private land adjacent to moderate and high-risk areas. The hazard fuel reduction treatments on Federal, State, and private lands will be prioritized each year. Since this priority list will have new projects added, they will be evaluated and prioritized each year.
(Appendix e)
10. Union Pacific Railroad will be contacted and asked for a procedure to use in reporting fires caused by a passing train. Names and phone numbers provided by the railroad will be posted in the City/County Fire Department Station at the Clark County Sheriff's Office. This will be completed by end of May 2003.
11. Wildland conditions are continually changing in the County and the wildland committee should meet quarterly beginning October 2003 to review the plan and update where needed.

Electronic Site
Long Canyon



Electronic Site
Long Canyon View is West





2002/10/15



Burnside cabins
Long Canyon

2002/10/15

MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

Pleasant Valley – Miners Creek Unit

The Pleasant Valley – Minors Creek Unit is located in the Centennial Mountains. The vegetation is more of a forested community. This is mainly Douglas fir with mixed pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen and some smaller pockets of alpine fir. Many of the valleys are sagebrush and grasslands. This unit is 53,120 acres with only 1440 acres of privately owned land. The population is about 350 people on a peak summer day. The main activities are ranching and recreation. Stoddard Creek, Pleasant Valley, and Minors Creek are very popular recreation destinations during the summer and fall. This unit has had 11 fires since 1980. Six of the fires were lightning caused and 5 man caused. The Fire Risk Rating for this unit is 35, high risk.

Mitigation Plan:

1. Implement a fire prevention and education program that contacts businesses, residents and rural homeowners. This program would provide for fire risk evaluation of residences or businesses and provide a way to protect property for wildland fire. There is material now available for property owners to review and develop a safe zone around residences and other valued property. There are also other programs available for youth groups to visit areas and help them evaluate their property and provide suggestions on how to create safe zones around their homes and other structures. Materials are currently available from the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. These materials could be provided in the summer of 2003. The youth fire risk evaluation program would be grant sponsored and could be requested for 2004.
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Cabin mouth of Pleasant Valley
9-18-02



Vance Cabin
Lake Creek, view northeast
11-01-02

Pleasant Valley
loast home to the west
view is southeast

Hayes Cabin



Chenoweth Cabin
Pleasant Valley
9-18-02

MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

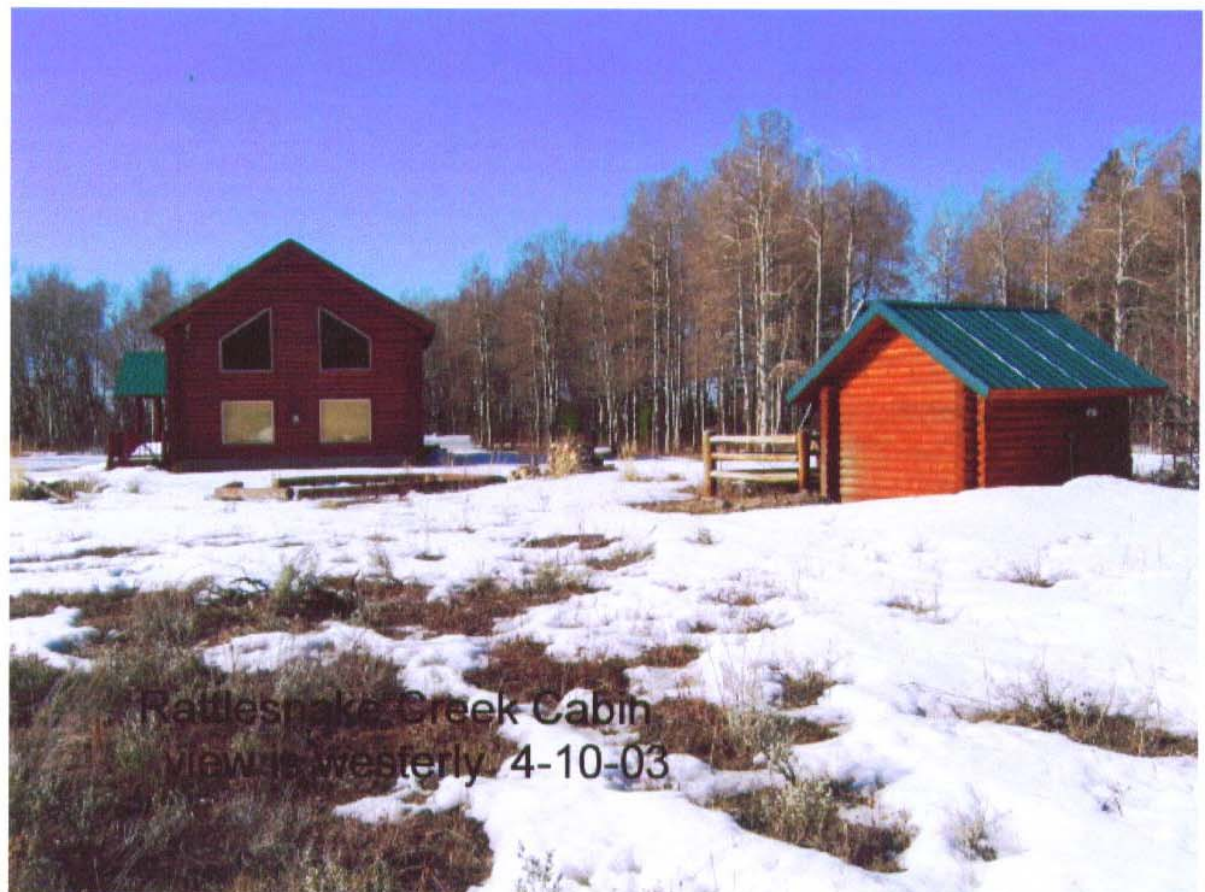
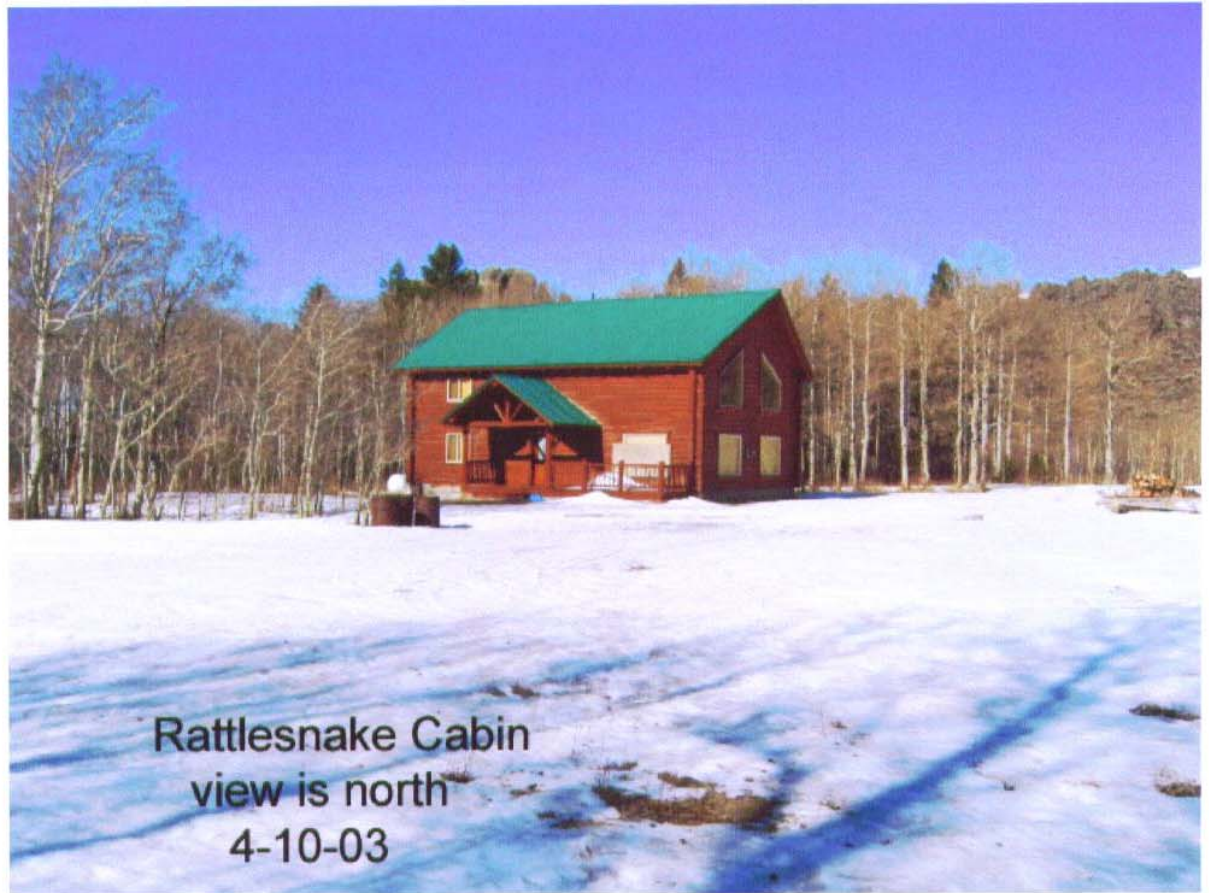
Three Mile Creek – Rattlesnake Creek Unit

This unit begins in the Centennial Mountains and runs all the way to the Clark County and Jefferson County boundary south of Dubois. This unit is 98,560 acres in size. There are 44,480 acres of privately owned acres. The north and higher elevations of this unit are forested. Mainly with Douglas fir and smaller patches of mixed Douglas fir/lodgepole pine and some aspen groves. The lower parts of the unit are sagebrush/grasslands, with some agriculture areas south of Dubois. All the lands in this unit are grazed by livestock except for the agriculture lands. The summer population of this unit is estimated to be 100. The majority of the recreation occurs in Three Mile Creek. A total of 6 fires have occurred since 1980. Two of these fires were lightning caused and the other four were man caused. In 1981 one of the largest wildland fires occurred in this unit. It was approximately 37,730 acres. The Fire Risk Rating for this unit is 26, moderate.

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3. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department needs more volunteers to make the Department most effective. Giving proper training and compensation for training and for fire suppression may help encourage volunteers. The Spanish population has continued to grow in Dubois and many families own homes. Encouragement to all who live in the City to support the volunteers should be considered. This could begin immediately in 2003.
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6. With over 10,000 acres of Conservation Reserve Program (CPR) ground in Clark County, this type of fuel needs treatment to isolate it from other fuels in the same area. The CRP would provide the ignition source for the rest of the surrounding area. There are 348 acres of CRP land in the Three Mile Creek – Rattlesnake Creek unit. Disking around the edges of the CRP ground could separate this highly ignitable fuel from the rest of the area. Grazing could also be effective in reducing the fuel in the CRP system. Disking or grazing could begin in 2003 and continue for the length of the CRP agreement.
 7. Develop a County Evacuation Plan. Clark County Emergency Services will work with all involved agencies to develop an Evacuation Plan. This will begin in 2003.
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Larsen's Potato Plant
Main Entrance view is south
1-27-03



Larsen's Potato Plant
south end view is east
1-27-03



MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone **Cottonwood Creek Unit**

Cottonwood Creek Unit is the west unit of the Beaver Creek Zone and drainage. The upper end of the unit is in the Centennial Mountains west of Spencer and the lower part is south of Highway 22 and southwest of Dubois. This unit is 95,360 acres in size and includes 44,960 acres of privately owned land. The fuels in the unit are sagebrush/grasslands except for the mountain area, which is Douglas fir forest with mixed pockets of Lodgepole pine and Alpine fir. There is also a lot of agricultural farm ground south of Highway 22. This unit has most of the Conservation Reserve Program (CPR) land in the County. There are more than 5000 acres of CRP land. This unit has had 24 fires since 1979 and 9 of the fires were lightning caused and 15 were man caused. The estimated summer population is about 100 people. The Fire Risk Rating for this unit is 34, a moderate risk.

Mitigation Plan

1. Implement a fire prevention and education program that contacts businesses, residents and rural homeowners. This program would provide for fire risk evaluation of residences or businesses and provide a way to protect property for wildland fire. There is material now available for property owners to review and develop a safe zone around residences and other valued property. There are also other programs available for youth groups to visit areas and help them evaluate their property and provide suggestions on how to create safe zones around their homes and other structures. Materials are currently available from the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. These materials could be provided in the summer of 2003. The youth fire risk evaluation program would be grant sponsored and could be requested for 2004.
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6. With over 10,000 acres of Conservation Reserve Program (CPR) ground in Clark County, this type of fuel needs treatment to isolate it from other fuels in the same area. The CRP would provide the ignition source for the rest of the surrounding area. In Cottonwood Creek drainage there is over 5000 acres of CRP land. Disking around the edges of the CRP ground could separate this highly ignitable fuel from the rest of the area. Grazing could also be effective in reducing the fuel in the CRP system. Disking or grazing could begin in 2003 and continue for the length of the CRP agreement.
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**Larsens Beaver Creek
housing 1-27-03
view northwest**



**Lower Webster Ranch
view is southeast
1-27-03**



MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

Spencer Unit

Spencer is the last City in Clark County and Idaho going north along I-15 towards Montana. Spencer has been known as the Opal Capital of the World. The estimated population for the summer is about 100 people. The winter population is about 38 people. Spencer is surrounded by wildland vegetation and some heavy fuels are located in Huntley Canyon on the Northwest side of town. Huntley Canyon provides the water for the 6 fire hydrants in town. There are some vacant lots and some lots with vehicles or structures that have flammable fuels that could carry wildfire in town. There is a fire hose cart that is for use with the fire hydrants, but the hose is old and may not be useable.

The fire risk rating for the City of Spencer is 39. This high risk is due to the building density. There is a concern for structure fires in Spencer due to the distance from the City/County Fire Department in Dubois. The response time may be too long to save the structure but may be able to save surrounding buildings.

Mitigation Plan:

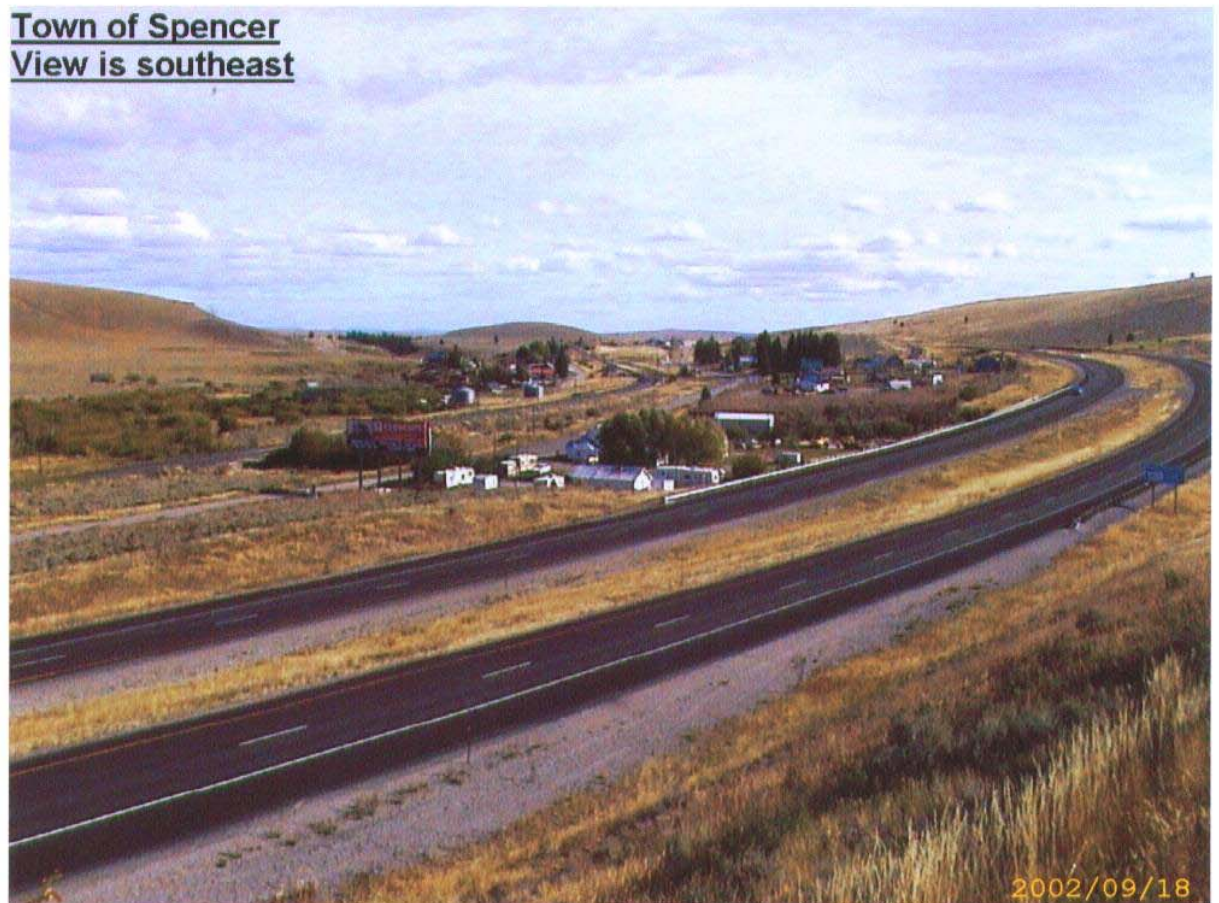
1. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department could help the City of Spencer remove the hazardous fuels in vacant lots and road and railroad right-of-ways. Spencer should also obtain mowers that could remove hazardous fuels. Operators of the mower could be Spencer volunteers or a paid operator. Chemical treatment could also be used in controlling hazardous vegetation. A grant could provide the source for mowers, chemicals, and operators. Apply for the grant spring of 2003. Mowing or chemical treatment would begin as soon as the mowers could be obtained.
2. Maintaining a firebreak around Spencer is important during the dry season of the year. Most of the fires occur late July and through September. The firebreaks would be part of the City fuel reduction project and would be scheduled along with the vacant lot and right-of-ways fuel reduction. This would begin in the summer of 2003, when the equipment and chemicals becomes available.
3. Implement a fire prevention and education program that contacts businesses, residents and rural homeowners. Prevention materials will be provided for all the building users in Spencer. The materials will encourage maintaining safe zones around homes and businesses. Both Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have prevention materials available and can provide them for the City. This material will be available in the summer of 2003.
4. When the Dubois red fire engine is surplus, it could be stationed at Spencer. A temporary shelter would be needed to protect the engine. The temporary structure could be built in 2003 and a permanent structure built in 2004 through requests in grants.
5. Huntley Canyon provides the water supply for the 6 fire hydrants in Spencer City. The water supply may not be available or adequate during a hot dry summer. A well in the City needs to be drilled and water made available for fire suppression.

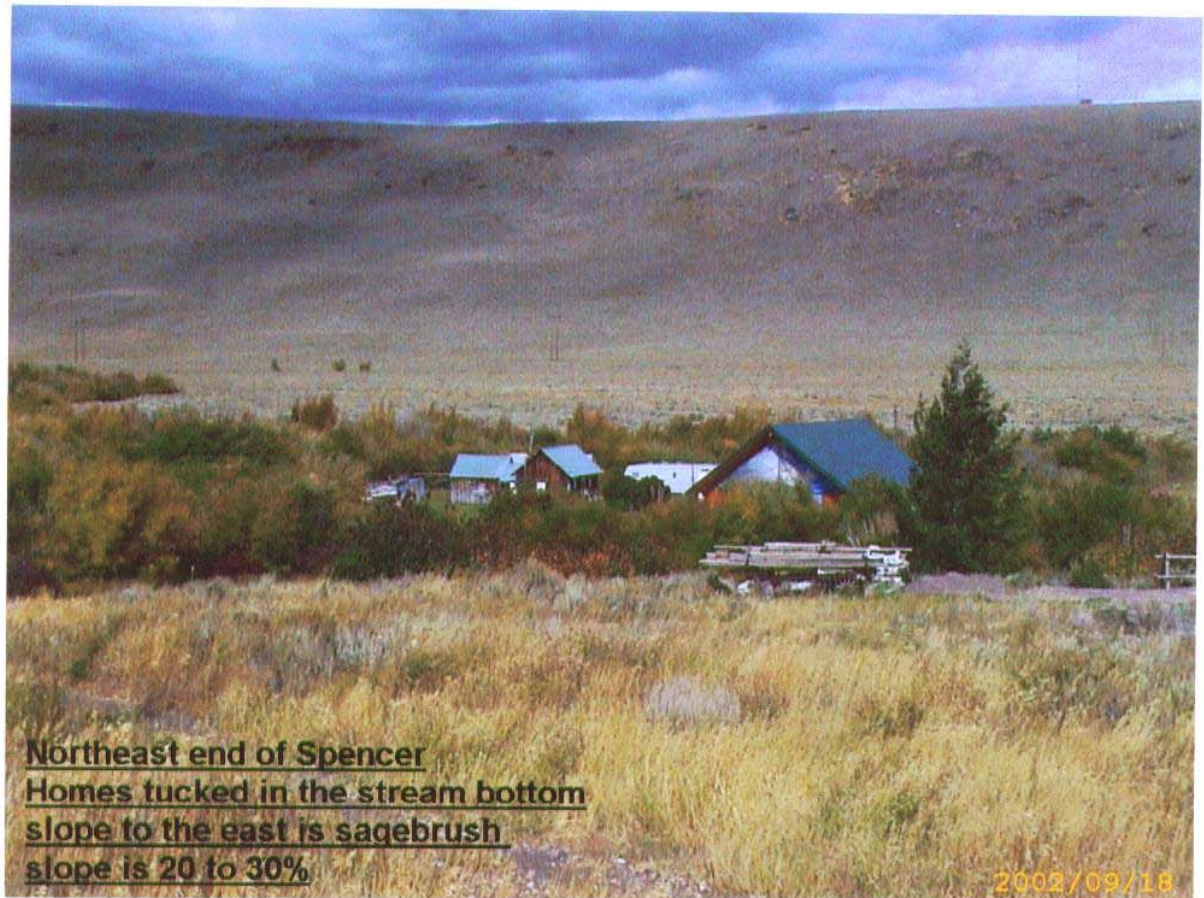
6. Develop a city map with street names and house numbers and post in the City/County Fire Department. A professional map service would be obtained to develop the map. The map should be prepared for use by the spring of 2004.
7. Burning permits have been available in Clark County for many years. The Dubois Ranger District has been issuing the permits for the State of Idaho. With the Sheriff's Office being designated as the Information Center, it would be the Sheriff's Office that would issue burning permits from May 10 through October 20. The Sheriff's Office would then notify the suppression forces stationed in Clark County of the burning permit issuance and its location. This would also include notifying the East Idaho Fire Dispatch located in Idaho Falls. This process would begin with the burning season on May 10, 2003. A handout would be made up by the County to pass out to all the homeowners and landowners in the County to remind them to obtain a burning permit. This handout will be prepared by the Wildland Fire Committee and reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners and sent out in May 2003.
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9. Union Pacific Railroad will be contacted and asked for a procedure to use in reporting fires caused by a passing train. Names and phone numbers provided by the railroad will be posted in the City/County Fire Department Station at the Clark County Sheriff's Office. This will be completed by end of May 2003.
10. The fire hydrants need to be tested for fire suppression use. The hose on the fire cart also needs to be tested and the combined system evaluated.
11. Wildland conditions are continually changing in the County and the wildland committee should meet quarterly beginning October 2003 to review the plan and update where needed.
12. Encourage hazard fuel treatment on Federal, State, and private land adjacent to moderate and high-risk areas. The hazard fuel reduction treatments on Federal, state, and private lands will be prioritized each year. Since this priority list will have new projects added, they will be evaluated and prioritized each year.

South part of Spencer
View is Northwest



Town of Spencer
View is southeast





Town of Spencer
view is northwest



MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

Dubois City Unit

Dubois is the County seat and has an estimated summer population of 700 people. The City is accessible and has a local volunteer City/County Fire Department. Responses to fire emergencies in town have been good. The fuels surrounding Dubois are mainly sagebrush. The large fire of 1981 came very near Dubois and the large fire in 2000, Catch 22, began just ¼ mile South of town. In the Dubois Zone, there have been 6 fires since 1980. None were known to be lightning caused.

Fire Risk Rating for the Dubois Unit is 43, a high risk. This is due to population and building density.

Mitigation Plan:

1. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department has been burning hazardous fuels in vacant lots and road right-of-ways. This practice needs to continue so that there is not a hazardous fuel build-up. When conditions get too dry to burn, or the area is not available for burning, two options would be available. One would be to treat the area with chemicals to reduce vegetation growth or the second would be to mow the area or right-of-way with equipment. Either method would reduce hazardous fuels from developing. Mowing or chemical treatment when funds become available to use either or both methods.
2. Maintaining a firebreak around Dubois is important in dry years. Most of the fires in this area begin in late July and through September. The firebreaks need to be in place before August. Keep the vacant lots burned or hazardous fuels reduced by mowing or chemical treatment on a regular schedule through the spring, summer, and fall. Cattle or sheep generally graze the lands surrounding Dubois. The livestock grazing these lands help reduce the fuels and provide the fuel breaks needed. The largest part of the fuel break will begin with grazing season, usually June, 2003, the burning usually in the spring of 2003 and the mowing or chemical treatment will occur when mowers and chemicals are obtained.
3. Implement a fire prevention and education program that contacts businesses, residents and rural homeowners. Prevention materials will be provided for all the building users in Dubois. The material will encourage maintaining safe zones around homes and businesses. Both Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have prevention materials available and can provide them for the City. This material will be available in the summer of 2003.
4. Develop a city map with street names and house numbers and post in the City/County Fire Department. A professional map service would be obtained to develop the map. The City has already assigned the street names and numbers. The map should be prepared for use by the spring 2004. Look at adding the Red Zone program to Clark County. This is a computer program that has capabilities of listing location, what exists at the location, such as homes, other buildings and type of materials used for construction, best routes to reach the area and what other hazards may exist. The County Planner would also use this program and

update when new structures are built. This program with computer could be applied for with a grant and the field work to put it into the program would also be requested. This request could be made in 2003 and fieldwork contracted in 2004.

5. Provide the City/County Fire Department volunteers with training in wildland fire suppression. Training is available through Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Training would be continual over the years but should begin in May – June 2003.
6. Provide training for City/County Fire Department volunteers, County Sheriff's Department, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and State of Idaho representatives in Clark County in the National Incident Command System. This system provides the training for agencies working together on one emergency or on several emergencies going at the same time. This training would begin in the winter of 2004.
7. Support the volunteer fire department by providing financial compensation for the time spent in all fire training. This support could be requested through the many grants that are available. The City/County Fire Department should apply for grants this spring 2003.
8. Provide updated communication for City/County Volunteer Fire Department. This would include radios capable of holding Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and State of Idaho frequency, so communications are clear between all agencies. Pagers and cell phones are also necessary for the volunteers to get notification of fire emergencies. These could be procured through available grants. Grants should be applied for this spring, 2003, and continue for following years.
9. Develop a local interagency joint information center, which would include Clark City/County Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and State of Idaho. The information center could be activated during wildland fires and would ensure accurate up-to-date information is delivered to the public. The agencies working together would be trained in the National Incident Command System. The Sheriff's Office would be the logical place to have the information center. The Sheriff's dispatcher would be called about any fire incident and be informed of the fire size and who the incident commander will be. The incident commander would periodically call the Sheriff's dispatcher with update of the fire.

Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service use a common East Idaho Fire Dispatcher in Idaho Falls for reporting fire incidents. The Clark County Sheriff's Dispatch would be a second step for them, but would provide local information in Clark County. This procedure could begin this fire season in 2003.
10. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department needs more volunteers to make the Department most effective. Giving proper training and compensation for training and for fires suppression may help encourage volunteers. The Spanish population has continued to grow in Dubois and many families own homes. Encouragement to all who live in the City to support the volunteers should be considered. This could begin immediately in 2003.

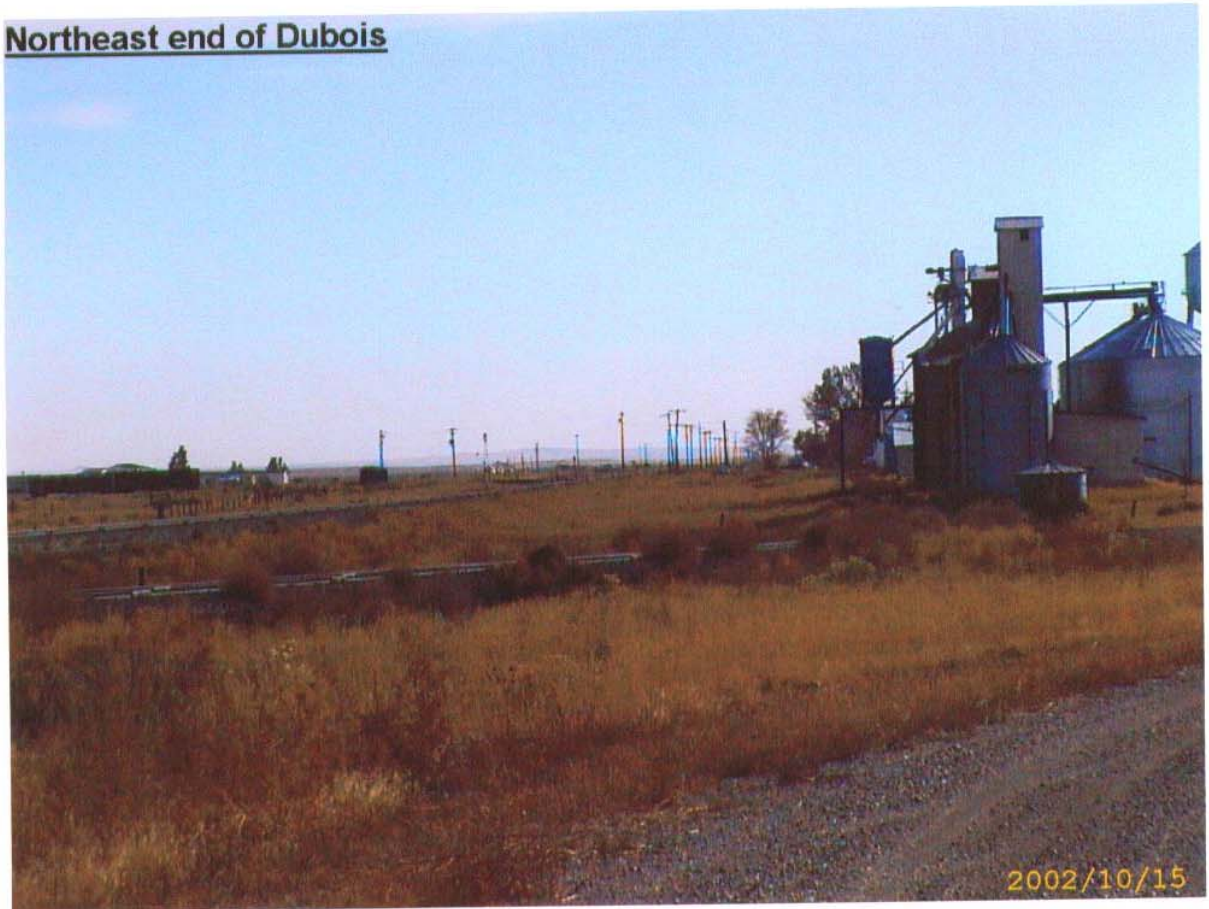
11. Burning permits have been available in Clark County for many years. The Dubois Ranger District has been issuing the permits for the State of Idaho. With the Sheriff's Office being designated as the Information Center, it would be the Sheriff's Office that would issue burning permits from May 10 through October 20.

The Sheriff's Office would then notify the suppression forces stationed in Clark County of the burning permit issuance and its location. This would also include notifying the East Idaho Fire Dispatch located in Idaho Falls. This process would begin with the burning season on May 10, 2003. A handout would be made up by the County to pass out to all the homeowners and landowners in the County to remind them to obtain a burning permit. This handout will be prepared by the Wildland Fire Committee and reviewed and approved by the County Commissioners and sent out in May 2003.

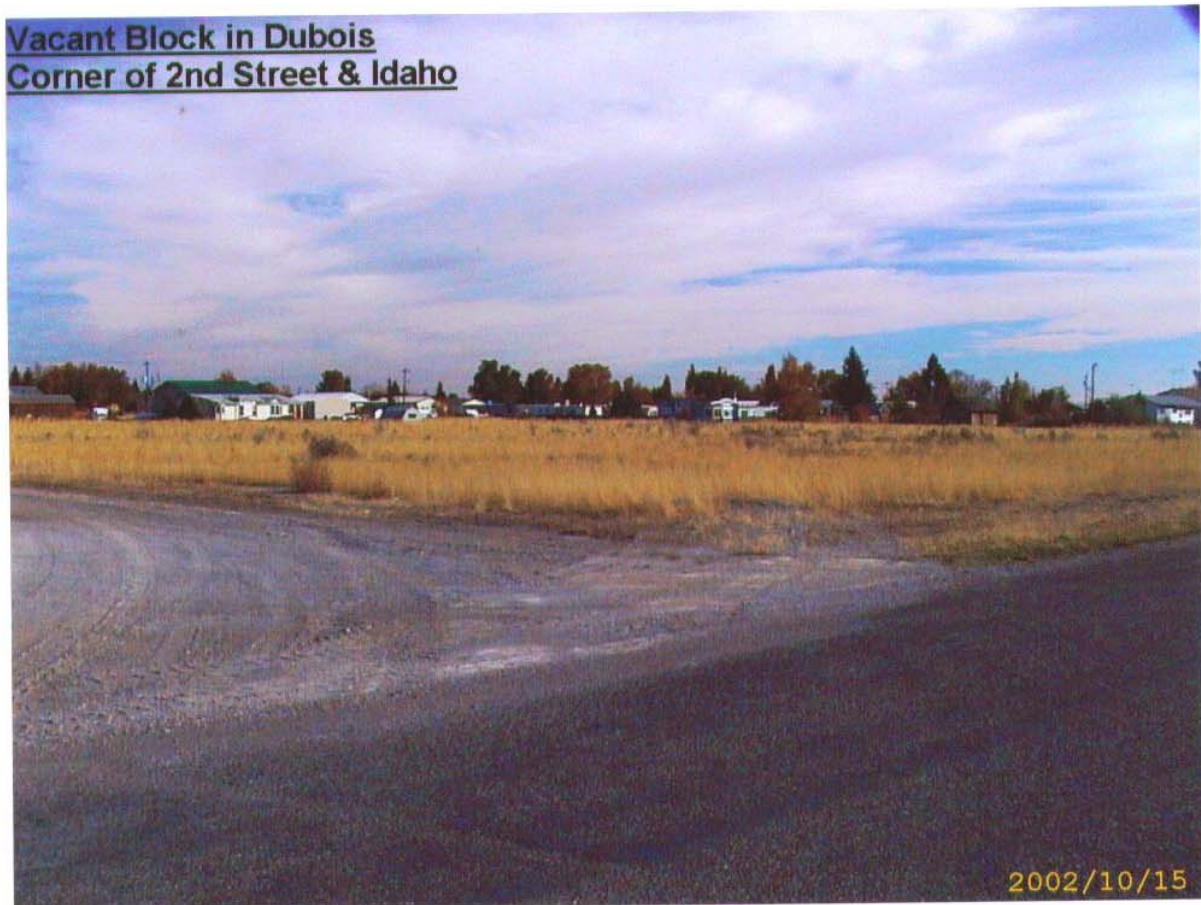
12. Develop a County Evacuation Plan. Clark County Emergency Services will work with all involved agencies to develop an Evacuation Plan. This will begin in 2003.
13. Providing the appropriate fire service resources to maintain an effective emergency response system to wildland fires will depend on the Federal Agencies and their fire budget for the coming year. Both Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service provide initial attack units at Dubois, with helicopter and additional forces nearby with present funding. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department is often the first to arrive on a wildland fire and need a brush truck similar to the engines the Forest Service uses. This type of fire engine would be much more efficient than rolling the larger fire trucks to wildland fires. Forest Service has one of these engines available for this coming season and would make it available to Clark County. Grants are available to transfer this type of brush truck and should be done the spring of 2003.
14. After the brush truck has been obtained for the City/County Fire Department, the truck and engine would have to be parked outside. A shelter needs to be made to house the brush truck. At least a canopy or roof would be needed this year and full enclosure for the coming years. The canopy or roof could be an extension of the existing fire station. The extension is estimated to cost \$10,000 and should be completed summer of 2003. The future enclosure is needed to protect the engine and hoses from the elements. The full enclosure is estimated to cost \$25,000. A grant to build this building could be requested for 2004.
15. Work with Clark County School District to establish a wildland fire component in the schools fire education program. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service Fire Prevention Education Specialist will provide materials to the School District for the use by teachers. Materials will be given to the School District in the spring of 2003.
16. Union Pacific Railroad will be contacted and asked for a procedure to use in reporting fires caused by a passing train. Names and phone numbers provided by the railroad will be posted in the City/County Fire Department Station at the Clark County Sheriff's Office. This will be completed by end of May 2003.
17. Wildland conditions are continually changing in the County and the wildland committee should meet quarterly beginning October 2003 to review the plan and update where needed.

18. Encourage hazard fuel treatment on Federal, State, and private land adjacent to moderate and high-risk areas. The hazard fuel reduction treatments on Federal, State, and private lands will be prioritized each year. Since this priority list will have new projects added, they will be evaluated and prioritized each year.
(Appendix e)

Northeast end of Dubois



Vacant Block in Dubois
Corner of 2nd Street & Idaho





2002/10/15

Dubois, north of Main Street



2002/10/15

MITIGATION OR ACTION PLAN

Beaver Creek Zone

Sheep Station Unit

The U.S. Experiment Sheep Station is located 5 miles north of Dubois. Most of the Sheep Station is east of Interstate 15. The vegetation on the Sheep Station is mainly sagebrush/grasslands. The Sheep Station is dealing with livestock and vegetation. Prescribed burning has been a regular program there. The large 1981 wildland fire threatened the homes and other structures on the Sheep Station. Sagebrush/grassland wildland fire moves very quickly when driven by high winds. The peak population at the Sheep Station would be about 50 people. There are 29 structures at the station. The past wildland fires that occurred at the Sheep Station Unit was 13. One lightning caused and 12 man caused. The Fire Risk Rating is 26, moderate risk.

Mitigation Plan:

1. Maintaining a firebreak around the structures at the Sheep Station is important in dry years. Most of the wildland fires in the area begin in late July and through September. The firebreaks need to be in place before August. Mechanical means could be used or livestock grazing to maintain an adequate firebreak. This would be done each year beginning in 2003.
2. Prevention materials could be provided to all the Sheep Station residents to help them to be aware of maintaining a safe space around their dwellings. This would be done in 2003.
3. Look at adding the Red Zone program to Clark County. This is a computer program that has capabilities of listing location, what exists at the location, such as homes, other buildings and type of materials used for construction, best routes to reach the area and what other hazards may exist. The County Planner would also use this program and update when new structures are built. This program with computer could be applied for with a grant and the field work to put it into the program would also be requested. This request could be made in 2003 and fieldwork contracted in 2004.
4. Provide training in wildland fire suppression for any volunteers at the Sheep Station. Training would be offered through Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Training would be continual over the years but should begin in May – June 2003.
5. Make training available to Sheep Station employees, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and State of Idaho representatives in Clark County in the National Incident Command System. This system provides the training for agencies working together on one emergency or on several emergencies going at the same time. This training would begin in the winter of 2004.

6. Develop a local interagency joint information center, which would include Clark City/County Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and State of Idaho. The information center could be activated during wildland fires and would ensure accurate up-to-date information is delivered to the public. The agencies working together would be trained in the National Incident Command System. The Sheriff's Office would be the logical place to have the information center. The Sheriff's dispatcher would be called about any fire incident and be informed of the fire size and who the incident commander will be. The incident commander would periodically call the Sheriff's dispatcher with update of the fire. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service use a common East Idaho Fire Dispatcher in Idaho Falls for reporting fire incidents. The Clark County Sheriff's Dispatch would be a second step for them, but would provide local information in Clark County. This procedure could begin this fire season in 2003.
7. The City/County Volunteer Fire Department needs more volunteers to make the Department most effective. Giving proper training and compensation for training and for fires suppression may help encourage volunteers. The Spanish population has continued to grow in Dubois and many families' own homes. Encouragement to all who live in the City to support the volunteers should be considered. This could begin immediately in 2003.
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(Appendix e)

Sheep Station
View is East



Sheep Station
View is West

